

1. (Withdrawn) Plain bearing shell for supporting an engine crankshaft or camshaft, or as a connecting rod bearing shell of an engine, said plain bearing shell comprising a radially outward protruding holding projection in the region of the separating surface of the plain bearing shell, characterized in that the holding projection merges continuously into the separating surface of the bearing shell and is formed from the outside of the plain bearing shell using a stamping tool by an approach in which, in the region of the separating surface, the stamping tool compressively deforms the material on the outside of the plain bearing shell essentially tangentially relative to the plain bearing shell and in the direction of the separating surface, while a counter-holding means is applied to the separating surface, to which means the formed material of the holding projection extends.

2. (Withdrawn) Plain bearing shell according to Claim 1, characterized in that the holding projection projects radially 0.5 - 2 mm, especially 0.7 - 1.7 mm, beyond the outside of the plain bearing shell.

3. (Previously Presented) Method for producing a radially outward protruding holding projection of a plain bearing shell for supporting an engine crankshaft or camshaft or a connecting rod bearing shell of an engine, wherein the holding projection is formed in the region of a separating surface of the plain bearing shell, characterized in that a counter-holding means having an essentially flat holding surface is held against the separating surface of the plain bearing shell, that through the holding force in essentially the opposite direction material is deformed at the outside of the plain bearing shell compressively toward the separating surface, and thus radially outward as well.

4. (Withdrawn) A plain bearing shell, comprising:

an outer surface;

a separating surface; and

a holding projection that protrudes radially outward from the outer surface, a portion of which holding projection merges continuously into the separating surface, which holding projection is formed by compressively deforming material in the region of the outer surface in a direction that is substantially tangential to the outer surface and toward the separating surface.

5. (Currently Amended) A method for producing a plain bearing shell having a radially outward protruding holding projection, comprising the steps of:

providing a plain bearing shell having an outer surface and a separating surface;

providing a counter-holding mechanism ~~means~~ having an essentially flat holding surface;

holding the essentially flat holding surface of the counter-holding mechanism ~~means~~ against the separating surface; and

deforming material of the plain shell bearing in the region of the outer surface, adjacent the separating surface, in a direction that is substantially tangential to the outer surface and toward the separating surface, to create the radially outward protruding holding projection.

6. (New) A method for producing a plain bearing shell having a projection, comprising:

providing a plain bearing shell having a curved outer surface and a separating surface;

positioning the separating surface against an flat holding surface of a first counter-holding mechanism; and

stamping the curved outer surface in a direction toward the separating surface, to create the

projection.

7. (New) The method of claim 6, where the curved outer surface comprises a steel support layer **that** is struck during the step of stamping to form the projection.

8. (New) The method of claim 6, where the stamping of the outer surface comprises stamping **the** outer surface with a stamping tool comprising a concave stamping surface that contacts the **curved** outer surface.

9. (New) The method of claim 8, where the stamping tools strikes the curved outer surface **while** moving in a direction perpendicular to the flat holding surface.

10. (New) The method of claim 6, where the separating surface and flat holding surface are **parallel**.

11. (New) The method of claim 6, comprising placing a second counter holding mechanism in contact with a bearing metal layer of the plain bearing shell prior to the step of stamping to hold the plain bearing shell in place for the step of stamping.

12. (New) A method for producing a plain bearing shell having a radial projection, comprising:
providing a plain bearing shell having a curved outer surface and a separating surface;
positioning the separating surface against an flat holding surface of a first counter-holding mechanism; and

stamping the outer surface in a direction that is substantially tangential to the outer surface and toward the separating surface, to create the radial projection by compressing material of the plain bearing shell towards the separating surface.

13. (New) The method of claim 12, where the outer surface comprises a steel support layer that is struck during the step of stamping to form the projection .

14. (New) The method of claim 12, where the stamping of the outer surface comprises stamping the outer surface with a stamping tool comprising a concave stamping surface that contacts the outer surface.

15. (New) The method of claim 14, where the stamping tool strikes the outer surface in a direction perpendicular to the flat holding surface.

16. (New) The method of claim 12, where the separating surface and flat holding surface are parallel.

17. (New) The method of claim 12, comprising placing a second counter holding mechanism in contact with a bearing metal layer of the plain bearing shell prior to the step of stamping to hold the plain bearing shell in place for the step of stamping.

18. (New) The method of claim 14, where the stamping tool comprises a sharp cutting edge that shallowly penetrates the outer surface.

19. (New) The method of claim 14, where the stamping tool strikes the outer surface with a force sufficient for the stamping tool to displace material of the outer surface 0.5-2mm in the radial direction.